THE COURTS.

The McGuire-Stemmler Controversy---A New Trial Applied For.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

"Cat" Lands in Missouri Against Work and Labor in New York-Important Charge by Judge Shea-Convictions and Sentences in the General Sessions.

The counsel for the prosecution in the Woodhull and Cladin libel suit, which has been on trial in the General Sessions for the past week, occupied the entire day yesterday in addressing the jury. Judge Sutherland will deliver his charge this

Most of the State Courts were not in session vesterday, they having been adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-President Fillimore. Several met but had only brief sessions.

The McGuire-Stemmler controversy over the Seventh Civil Judicial district, as to which party is the legal incumbent to the office of Judge in the district, was reopened yesterday in Supreme Coart Chambers, before Judge Van Brunt. Judge McGuire moves to have the case (heretofore adversely decided against him) reopened and a new trial ordered. He is strongly fortified by affidavits, principally that of the chief witness against him on former trial, who now makes amdavit that his former testimony was untrue, and that he was persuaded to give the evidence he did by inducements held out to him by Mr. Stemmier-promises of money and a clerk's situation in the Court should Stemmler succeed—none of which promises, he says, Stemmler fulfilled. The Court reserved opinion.

SUPPEME COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Revival of the Stemmter-McGuire Controversy-An Extraordinary Affidavit.

Before Judge Van Brunt. The Stemmler-McGuire contest over the Judgeship of the Seventh Civil Judicial district has a possibility of again becoming a subject of legal controversy. Upon a motion on behalf of Judge McGuire to reopen the case, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, there was vesterday in this Court a protracted reading of amdavits and prolonged arguments of counsel. The principal affidavit upon which the application is based is that of Daniel S. Fields.

upon which the application is based is that of Daniel S. Fields.

City and County of New York as:—Daniel S. Fields, of No. 14 hast Fourteenth street, in said city, being duly sworn, don't depose and say that he is the person who was sworn as a witness on behalf of the pianutiff in the above entitled action, and testified on the trial thereof. That the deposent had no recollection or knowledge of the number of votes cast for the plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, nor for the detendant, Joseph McGulre, at the election mentioned in the complaint in said action, as testified to by him at said trial, but was induced and prevailed upon by said plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, to testify to the number of votes testified to by him, as aforesaid, although in truth and in fact he did not have any recollection or knowledge thereof when he testified therefo. That the said plaintiff, John A. Stemmler, promised and agreed to deposit with N. J. Waterbury, his counsel herein, \$30 before said trial, which the depondent was to receive if he testified as aforesaid; and the said Stemmler also before said trial promised and acreed to appoint the deponent an officer of the Seventh Pistrict Court in case he obtained a judgment in his favor herein, in consideration that the deponent was to will be said promises were fulfilled.

MR. STEMMLER'S AFFIDAVIT

MR. STEMMLER'S APPIDAVIT
was put in denying the statements of Pields, but
admitting that before the trial Fields asked him
for a position in the Court, and he told him if he
was successful he would do what he could for him;
also admitting that he searched a title for Fields
before the trial, but charged him nothing for it.
Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel opened the argument on behalf of Judge McGuire. Ex-Judge Fulletton replied and Mr. Beach closed. At the conclusion of
the argument, which occupied several hours,
Judge Van Brunt took the papers.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Lawrence. In the Matter, &c., Union Navigation Company emorandum. In the Matter, &c., O'Brien.—Memoranda for counsel. In the Matter, &c., Anderson.—Order granted.

SUPERIO! COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Curtis. Schaffer vs. Schaffer. -- Motion to reduce alimony

denied.

The Cronwell Brown Stone and Quarry Company vs. Kirwin et al.—Motion granted, unless defendant consents to reier.

Poole et al. vs. Kernut et al.—Allowance of \$200 to delendants.

MARINE COURT-PART 2.

"Cat" Lands in Missouri Against the Value of Work and Labor in New York-Important Charge.

Before Judge Shea. James Hawthorne vs. Samuel G. A. was an action brought to recover \$300 for work and labor and materials used in the repairing of a house of defendant's in Degraw street, Brooklyn. The interest in the case turned upon the line of delence offered by the delendant, that, while admitting the work to have been duly performed, an agreement had been entered into between the parties that the work should be paid for not in cash, but by plaintiff consenting to accept some land in compensation therefor somewhere in the State of M:ssouri. The plaintiff having proved his case, his engagement by the delendant to do the repairs in question, his proof of the value of the materials used thereon, and his legal right to recover, the defendant was put upon the stand. He testified to the conversation between himself and the plaintiff which led to the work being undertaken by the latter; that he was averse to having the repairs done, but eventually closing the negotiation by the plaineventually closing the negotiation by the plaintisf consenting, instead of cash, to accept as his
compensation some land in the State of Missouri.
The plaintisf positively contradicted the allegation
of having consented to accept the land as a quid
proque for his work and labor, or that any such
proposition was made to him, and that the first he
neard of the land business was when he presented
his bill for payment. The defendant presented in
evidence (the document not being received, however) a deed of (blank) land in Missouri, which he
offered the plaintiff as compensation. This pretended deed he only made a profer of to the
plaintid after the suit to recover was institued.
Judge Shea, in submitting the case to the jury,
said:—the principal question for them to consider
was, did the plaintiff enter into an agreement
with the defendant to take land instead of money
for the work done by him to defendant's house.
The latter says he did; the former says not; that
no such proposition was ever made by him till
after he presented his bill, and that then for the
first time the land matter was suggested to him.
The question was, which of these parties is mistaken;—to use the lightest term applicable to two
parties who swear so positively in contradiction
one of the other. If parties will come into the
courts and tell untruths recklessly, it does not lie
in the province of the courts, especially of juries
who are the representatives of the people, to
be tender of the reputation of men who are not
tender of it themselves, and it is the duty of
courts and juries to publicly expose those who are tiff consenting, instead of cash, to accept as his

be tender of the reputation of men who are not tender of it themselves, and it is the duty of courts and juries to pubnicly expose those who are reckless of their oaths. Putting aside the question as to whether there was a written contract or not, which, in cases of this kind, the statute of irands requires, it will be for you to say whether there was an agreement, not mere talk, not a mere negotiation, but was there a definite understanding between these parties that the plaintiff should take land in Missouri in payment for als work and labor done in Brooklyn. I could say a good deal to you upon this matter, but I will leave the whole question to your consideration—whether a workingman, in New tork or Brooklyn, working for his daily bread, will part with \$200 vaine of labor, performed or paid for by him, and \$100 worth or material, will be be likely to agree to take land in Missouri in return for work and outlay. I ask you, gentlemen, to find specially on this point. If you find that the plaintiff did enter into such an agreement you will say "yes." If you find he did not agree, and he heard nothing of such a proposition until after he commenced this suit. I want you to find specially on that. The jury, after a very brief deliberation, lound that the plaintiff had made no agreement to take land in compensation for his work, and that he had not heard of the proposition until the had presented his bill. Verdict for the plaintiff in the full sum, with interest and costs.

East Fourteenth street, and stealing about \$100 worth of groceries, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit the offence. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Leroy pleaded guilty to attempting to steal a gold watch and chain, on the 19th of February, from Gottlieb Stahl, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Christopher Heroert, who on the 17th of February stople six velvet and sik bonnets from a showcase belonging to Bertha Weiss, No. 861 Sixth avenue, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

nue, pieaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny.

Hugh McCluskey pieaded guilty to a simple assault, the aliegation against him being that on the 19th of February he pointed a pistol at Officer Smythe, of the Twenty-first precinct.

These prisoners were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

William Earl, indicted for stealing a piece of damask linen on the 10th of February valued at \$30, the property of Samuel M. Gardner, pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

Edgar Van Buskirk pleaded guilty to a similar crime, the charge against him being that on the 19th of February he stole fifty feet of rubber hose, worth \$33, the property of S. Thomas & Co.

James Magann, who was charged with obtaining a small quantity of gold leaf from George Bonner, on the 16th of February, by false pretences, pieaded guilty to petit larceny.

on the 1sth of February, by laise precences, passage guilty to petit larceny.

These prisoners were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Smith and Charles Stratton, who on the 24th of February stole two bundles of paper, worth \$22, the property of Little & Lange, pleaded guilty to petit larceny. They were sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Assault by a Lawyer.

Before Judges Wandell, Bixby and Morgan. Lewis Johnson, a lawyer, doing business in Nas and battery on William E, Buckingham, an expolice officer. The counsellor, who is a very repolice officer. The counsellor, who is a very respectable looking man, was accused of striking buckingham over the head and shoulders with a cane. Johnson, by the advice of his counsel, took the stand, and showed that the complainant had entered his office and had sat there for some time without any permission, and, on being requested to leave, refused. Johnson thereupon took him by the shoulder and summarily ejected nim. He denied using any undue vioience, and his testimony was corroborated by two persons who were present at the time of the alleged assault. Johnson was honorably acquitted.

Justice Wandell on Temperance.

Justice Wandell on Temperance William Parker, a printer, was accused of as saulting Officer Frederick Cronin on last Saturday night. Parker, it was shown, was in a liquoi store, No. 6 East Broadway, with several others, till after midnight. Some of them became quarreisome, and the barkeeper, as is stated, ran out and rapped for the police. In a few moments the saloon was filed with officers from different precincts. They ordered all the parties to leave the premises, and after they had got on the sidewalk the complainant, Officer Cronin, stated that he was struck on the breast and knocked down by Parker. His colleagues naturally sustained him in his statement yesterday. The prisoner, in his defence, said that without any provocation on his part he was struck over the head and on his wrists by Officer Cronin, and in proof thereof exhibted the wounds he had received. Justice Wandell, who is a great advocate of temperance, examined Parker as to the number of drinks he had taken on that night, and ascertained that he had imbibed eight times and had prolonged his drinking bout until half-past one in the morning, when the police entered. Parker was sent to the island for thirty days.

Who is the Tenant? and rapped for the police. In a few moments the

Who is the Tenant? George S. Williams is the superintendent of the firm of Fisher & Hall, No. 344 Front street, Augustine A. Thurber is a paper box manufacturer in the same building, on the floor above. Mr. Thurber, according to his own statement, had made a sort of verbal agreement with the landlord of the building in which he and Fisher & Hall had lofts to occupy the latter's premises on a certain date, as they had been behindhand with the rent, and the landlord wished to get rid of them. On a certain late day Mr. Thurber commenced to move his property down stairs, and had placed 350 paper boxes in the premises of Fisher & Hall when Williams entered. The latter demanded to know the reason of the presence of Thurber and his goods, and when Thurber endeavored to explain he-was seized by the trate Williams and ejected. On reaching the ground floor he was assaided from above by Williams, who, through the hatchway, rained down his boxes on his head, not only damaging his person, but also destroying his goods. Thurber's testimony was corroborated by one of his temale employes. Mr. Williams, on being examined, materially changed the aspect of the case. He said he had not been ordered to leave by the landford. When he told Thurber that he was a trespasser and ordered him to take himself and his goods out, Thurber abused him in the vilest of language, and finally Williams was compelled to forcibly eject him. Williams, furthermore, denied having thrown boxes at Thurber, but stated that, as the latter would not remove them, he kicked them out of his place. The prisoner was discharged. wished to get rid of them. On a certain late day

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COU T. A Very Heavy Calendar.

Before Justice Flammer.

The returns from the various precincts within this district court showed the large aggregate of 130 prisoners. The complaints in almost every case were for being drunk and disorderly or some other charge arising out of a too free use of the flowing bowl of "rotgut." Seven weeping wives appeared as complainants against a like number of recreant husbands, charging them with inhuman and brutal conduct. Owing to the solicitations of the women and the knowledge that they would starve, together with their thirty-five children, the

men were discharged with the distinct under-standing that they were only liberated at the so-licitation of their wives. Slightly Too Thin.

Twenty old bummers, who have been chronic attendants on the charitable institutions called forth by the present distress, were sent to the Island. They are all well known as being the hangers on at low distilleries. Justice Flammer made some appropriate remarks in meting out the judgment of the Court to them. These fellows have been getting up many "tales of woe" with which to deirand the various charitable institutions now abounding throughout the city.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURT. A Bad Beginning.

Before Justice Wandell.

A little girl named Julia Hughes was arraigned by Officer Fallon, of the Twenty-first precinct, charged with grand larceny. The complainant, Mrs. Julia Easterbrook, of No. 238 East Thirty-fifth Mrs. Julia Easterbrook, of No. 238 East Thirty-fifth street, alleged that the prisoner was a short time since in her employ. After she had been discharged a quantity of lewelry and clothing was missed. Suspicion fell upon Julia, and she was on Wednesday night arrested while attending the performance at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, On her person several pawn tickets representing the stolen garments were found. The jewelry, the girl confessed, she had sold to Philip Purcell, in whose shanty on Dutch Hill she then resided. She was committed in genant of \$1,000 bail. Purcell was also arraigned to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods, and was held for examination in default of bail to the same amount.

Three Stowaways Charged with Attempted Burglary.

tempted Burglary.

The police of the Fourteenth precinct arraigned, with a great flourish, three young men, named Michael Fitzgerald, James Smith and Andrew Aliwell on a joint charge of attempted burglary. Aliwell, on a joint charge of attempted burgiary. The prisoners were found at an early hour yesterday morning secreted in a loaded ireight car owned by the New Haven Railroad Company, to which the officers caumed the accused had gained access by force. The three young men stoutly denied that they had forced an entrance to the car, or that they were there with a felonious intent. They asserted that they were unemployed factory operatives and resided in Little Falls, N. Y. They have for a few days past been tramping through New England in search of work. Falling in that, they turned their faces toward New Jersey. Having no money, and finding the car unlocked, they entered as stated, for the purpose of getting a free passage to this city. The nonest faces of the prisoners induced Justice Wandell to inform them that if they can prove good character he will release them. They were locked up, and will be again arraigned whenever the needed evidence of reputation is forthcoming.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

2231, 1328, 2420, 2499, 2423, 1960, 3819, 463, 2734, 508, 1303.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaniding.—Nos. 3040, 3206, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3351, 3353, 3353, 3353, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3373, 3375, 3342, 2313, 3353, 3353, 3353, 3354, 3363, 3353, 3353, 3354, 3363, 3353, 3353, 3354, 3363, 3353, 3365, 2413, 3434, 3253, 413, 4363, 413, 4363, 413, 4363, 413, 4363, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 3522, 4383, 4450, 4119, 4651, 4440, 4522, 4522, 4522, 4419, 4651, 4440, 4452, 4452, 4452, 4419, 4651, 4440, 4452

BROOKLYN COURTS.

In the United States District Court a suit was brought for the government for the forfeiture of the premises Nos. 133 and 135 Furman street, occupied by a Mr. Steen, ostensibly as a vinegar manufactory, but where, it was shown, the distillation of whiskey was carried on in violation of the revenue laws. The jury rendered a verdict for the

Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, yesterday an. ounced that he would postpone the trial of the libel suit of Judge McCue against Demas Barnes, upon defendant's stipulating to try the cause

upon defendant's stipulating to try the cause during the first week of April. Counsel for delence will consult with his client as to whether he will accept the terms.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court is now in session, and it is reported that the case of Sanborn, Hawley & Vanderwerken will be submitted to them with the view of having them find another indictment against the accused. Counsel for the defence while arguing the motion for the release of Hawley, recently, intimated that the District Attorney intended to bring the case before successive Grand Juries until he got an indictment on which he was willing to go to trial.

The suit of Gertrude Koelges against the Guardian Life Insurance Company for \$3,800, the amount of a policy on the lives of plaintin and her husband, has been settled. The case has been tried three times; two of the trials resulted in a verdict for plaintin. The point in the case was this; the premium had been paid after it was due to the clerk of the company, who did not report the receipt of the money. Mr. Koelges died, and the company claimed the clerk had no right to receive the premium after it was due and thereby revive the policy.

SUPREME COUR!—SPECIAL TERM.

SUPREME COUR! -- SPECIAL TERM.

To the Dissecting Room, Not Potter's Field-The Long Island Medical Col-lege Demanding Unclaimed Bodies from the Coroner.

Before Judge Pratt.

The faculty of the Long Island Medical College Hospital are just now at variance with the Coroners of Kings county touching the supply of human subjects for dissection. Up to within the past month the dissecting table of this institution was rarely void of subjects, the latter being furnished from Bellevue Hospital. The recent investigation concerning the mode of burial of the unclaimed dead in New York, however, led to the refusal of the authorities to aid the Long Island College students in their search after surgical knowledge. The faculty then appealed to the Brookiyn coroners for subjects. Coroner Jones was in favor of exceeding to the demand, but Coroner Whitehall declined to surrender any bodies unless the Courts should issue an order compelling him to do so. The doctors claim there is a law by which they are empowered to claim and receive unidentified bodies for medical or surgical purposes after a certain time has elapsed. This is the first time that such a demand has been made upon the Brooklyn coroners. The statute under which they claim the surrender of bodies is entitled "An Act to promote medical science." There are upward of 300 paupers buried in rooter's Field yearly, and the scientific gentlemen who thus thirst after knowledge say "they only want a small portion of that number." coroners for subjects. Coroner Jones was in favor

Yesterday afternoon an application was made to Judge Pratt for an order directing the coroners to show cause why they should not comply with the law and furnish the college with the bodies. The law in question was passed in 1854 and directs that unclaimed bodies shall be turned over to this college to be used for the purposes stated. The College to be used for the purposes stated. The College people contended that the act is mandatory.

Judge Pratt granted an order directing the coroners to show cause to-day at half-past nine A. M. It is understood that they will not contest the matter, as all they want is an order of the Court directing them to comply with the request of the College.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at their rooms on William street yesterday afternoon, Vice President George Opdyke in the chair, Mr. Ambrose Snow was reelected Pilot Commissioner for the term of two years,
Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles gave notice that or Mr. Sannoi B. Ruggies gave notice that on Tuesday evening next the Joint Committees of the Senate and House on Canals will meet in the Senate Chamber at Albany, to hear all who are interested in the matter of their management.

CORONERS' CASES.

Found Dead in a Closet. hold an inquest on the body of Bernard O'Shea, a man thirty-seven years of age, whose dead body was found in the rear closet of the premises No. 503 Canal street, where he had occupied a room for a week past. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes.

Found Dead in a Yard. Yesterday morning a woman named Lizzie Stevens, thirty-six years of age and a native of England, was found lying dead in the yard rear of premises No. 59 Thompson street. Deceased having no home, means or triends, her remains were sent to the Morgue, where Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

Death of a Convict. Michael Roach, forty-four years of age and born in Ireland, under conviction for petit larceny and serving out a two months' sentence in the Peni-tentiary, died yesterday in that institution. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner

INSURANCE BROKERS' ELECTION. At the annual election of the New York Board of Fire Insurance Brokers, held March 11, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :-

ing officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Robert C. Rathbone.
Vice President—James M. Bates.
Treasurer—Wilham Multigan.
Secretary—Theodore Welle.
Executive Committee—Herman Mosenthal, George
H. Norcross, A. L. Shaw, George A. Stanton, Joseph
B. Faik, Andrew Wesson, Albert O. Wilcox.
Pinance Committee—Abraham S. See, Jacob
Romberg, James S. Hollingshead.
Membership Committee—James M. Bates, Henry
Honig, Edwin J. Batney.
The association numbers nearly 400 members.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Department of Docks was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. West-

erveit in the chair.

The petition of the New Haven Steamboat Company for costs of repairs and dredging piers Nos. 25 and 26 East River, which was referred to the Executive Committee, with powers, in December last, was reported back with the denial of the com-

last, was reported back with the denial of the committee.

The petition of Decker, Rapp & Co. for permission to erect derricks on bulkhead of Twenth street, North River, was denied, having received the same reference as previous petition.

The contract for building a steamtug for the Department was awarded to Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburg, N. Y., for \$44,250, they being the lowest bidders under proposals opened on March 9, 1874.

The Executive Committee, in reply to a communication from the Eric Railway Company in reference to their rights under lease of bulkhead between piers Nos. 31 and 32 North River, requested the company to refer the matter to the counsel for legal opinion.

Adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury yester-

Claims paid	\$13,231 15,859
Total	\$29,690
From taxes of 1873 and interest. From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. From collection of assessments and interest. From market rents. From market rents. From permits to tap water pipes. From sever permits. From sales of vitrated stone pipe. From taxes—May of a Office. From Burean of Permits—Mayor's Office. From Gers, &c.—District Court.	18,660 27,919 3,702 694 104 280 92
Total	669.937

TICHBORNE.

Closing Scenes of the Great Trial.

BUTCHER, NOT BARONET

One Hundred and Eighty Days - Conviction and Sentence of the Claimant.

FOURTEEN YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1874.

The great Tichborne case closed to-day, at noon at the Court of Oneen's Bench, Westminster, after having dragged on its existence during 188 days. It was an event of no small importance, for during these 188 trial days it is not too much to say that one-half the people of London have daily read from three to six columns of closely printed matter about the trial with insatiable avidity. Every old market woman, every dilapidated Cockney you meet, can tell you from memory, if you ask him, the full history of Sir Roger Tichborne; can describe you every event connected with that aristocratic family and renarrate with fidelity the stories of the bundreds of witnesses. To the lower classes, at least, the Tichborne trial has been the only mental food they have enjoyed for many months. The circulation of leading daily penny papers has increased 40,000 copies since the trial commenced. One literary au-thority has made the interesting calculation that people have wasted in reading the reports of this trial time enough for them to have acquired a couple of languages or read the best classic works of English literature. To the average intellectual reader the daily reports have been like recurring nightmares, yet too curiously and interestingly t mpting to withstand perpsal. THE CONCLUDING DAY OF THE TRIAL

The Court of Queen's Bench was, as usual, crowded to suffocation; but hundreds, finding no room within, had to content themselves with helping to swell the crowd in Palace Yard, to watch the arrivals. At nine o'clock the morning was still cheerless and foggy, but as the sun gained in power and distributed a lazy kind of warmth upon Westminster, the scene received more color and animation. At about ten the claimant's brougham. with its cockaded driver, appeared for the last The crowd cheered heartily, and the claimant raised his hat in response and appeared in good spirits. There was no evidence of fear about his features, and he smiled to acquaintances and chatted pleasantly with persons lingering in

in good spirits. There was no evidence of fear about his features, and he smiled to acquaintances and chatted pleasantly with persons lingering in the hallway. I was told that a small number of persons had assembled to see him start from his own residence, in Besborough street, for the Court of Queen's Bench for the last time. A lew workingmen recognized him as he drove down, and rushed forward with cites of "Bravo, Sir Roger!" But bigides this there was little excitement, except within the court room itself, where harristers were huddled together like sheep in a pen and aristocratic ladies and gentlemen were glad to get standing room beside plain citizens and men of low degree.

SCENES INSIDE THE COURT.

Everybody who had a friend officially connected with the trial had procured tickets of admission, and thus it came about that so many rows of the court were occupied by young and ambitions barristers. The members of the jury, the barristers, the newspaper reporters, appeared in brighter humor than usual, for with this day they hoped to see their arduous labors finished. Kenealy came in in gloomy temper, Hawkins smilling and half exultant. We turned to the claimant, who, after he had bowed to the Judges, took his seat and looked very unconcerned, and then read his letters and telegrams. The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded without delay to the closing part of his charge, to which the claimant listened, tore up papers into shreds, as is his wont, and played nervously with small articles within his reach: sometimes whispering to Dr. Kenealy, and at times, when the Judge hit hard, bent his head in studying a small Spanish dictionary in his possession. The Chief Justice got at times excitedly in earnest in his delivery, and when once or twice he struck the deax the claimant would manifest great restlessness, and mutered something to himself and exchanged looks and whispers with Kenealy.

The Lord Chief Justice said they had now travelled over together the extensive range of the facts of the case and the evidence t

There was deep silence in the court as the learned Judge proceeded to the close of an exhaustive review of the testimony.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S PERGRATION.

It would be idle affectation to pretend not to know who

am conscious of having done my duty in it, and can only say—

"There is no terror in these threats, For I am armed so strong in honesty. That they pass by me like the idle wind, which increased not."

The history of his case may be written hereafter, and, for aught I know, by a pen steeped in gall and venom, that may not cruple to lampoon the living, or to revite and caliminate the lampoon the living, or to revite and caliminate the lampoon the living, or to revite the result of the lampoon the living, or to revite here now for many years. I cannot hope that my memory, like that of the great and illustrious men who have gone before me, will live in the after ages, but I do hope it will live in the remembrance—any, I venture to say, the affectionate remembrance—of the generation before whom, and with whom, I have administered justice here.

THE THREE JUSTICES.

Justice here.

THE THREE JUSTICES.

Justice Mellor and Justice Lush then addressed the jury to the effect that the charge of the bord Chief Justice was distinguished by a masterly arrangement of facts and by periect accuracy, great analytic and synthetic power.

THE JURY RETIRES. At twelve minutes past twelve the jury retired.

At twelve minutes past twelve he jury retired.

GULLY.

At thirty minutes past twelve o'clock they returned.

"Gentlemen," said Master Cockburn, "are you agreed upon your verdict?"

The foreman of the jury replied distinctly, "We are!"

"Do you," said Master Cockburn again, "find the defendant guilty, or not guilty, on the first count?"

"Guilty," replied the foreman.

"Guilty," replied the foreman.

"Guilty," asked again Master Cockburn.

"Guilty."

"Guity."

"You say he is guilty upon both counts; and that is the verdict of you ail?"

"That is the verdect of us all," replied the fore-

man.
The Lord Chief Justice then said, "Are you agreed upon all the issues? Are you agreed that he is or is not Roger Theborne?"
The Lord Chief Justice—"That he is or is not Arthur Lift(n)."

Arthur Orton?

Arthur Orton?"

The Lord Chief Justice—"And you agreed on the issue of the assignments for perjury with reference to the sealed packet?"

Mr. Hawkins—"On behalf of the Crown, I pray for immediate execution."

The foreman of the Jury—"I will read the verdict. We find, first, that the defendant is not Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne; second, we find that the defendant has not seduced Lady Radchide, and, further, we find that there is not the slightest evidence that Roger Tichborne was ever guilty of any undue lamiliarity with Lady Radchide on any occasion whatever (applause); third, we find that the defendant is Arthur Orton."

The Lord Chief Justice—"That disposes of all the

we find that the defendant is Arthur Orton."

The Lord Chief Justice—"That disposes of all the issues."

The foreman then handed to the Lord Chief Justice a written paper prepared by the jury, and asked the opinion of the Court whether it was a proper one to be read.

The Lord Chief Justice—"Yes, I think it is quite right. This is the general opinion of you all?"

The foreman—"Yes, my ford, the general opinion of us all."

The foreman—"Yes, my ford, the general opinion of us all."

The Lord Chief Justice (reading)—"The jury desire to express their opinion that the charges of bribery, conspiracy and undue muence made against the prosecution in this case are entirely devoid of foundation; and they regret exceedingly the violent language and demeanor of the leading counsel of the defendant in his attacks upon the conduct of the prosecution and upon several of the witnesses produced in the case."

Mr. Frayling, one of the officers of the Court, then ordered the detendant to stand up to receive sentence; and the ciaimant accordingly rose from his seat. Justice Mellor then passed sentence:

Themas Castro, otherwise called Arthur Orton, other-

Thems Castro Mentor then passed sentence:—
Thems Castro, otherwise called Arthur Orton, otherwise called Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, after a trial of onexampled duration, you have been convicted by a jury of the several perturies charged in the counts of the indictment, and which were truly described by your own counsel as 'Orimes as black and total as Justice ever raised her sword to strike." In the trial of your case the jury have exhibited a care, patience and intelligence never surpassed; indeed, it was such as

was this wickedness, itseems comparatively small when compared with the injurious accusation by which you sought to blast the character of a lady of unsulted character, and the talse, and ful, and vile accusations by which it was sought to establish the charge. Happil there have not been wanting the means of refuting that cowardly calumny, and these have been supplied to a wonderful degree. That does not diminish the baseness of your conduct. The pusishment about to be inflicted is wholly inadequate to the gravity or the offence, the enormity of which was never contemplated when the act of Parliament decreed such a degree of punishment. The sentence of the Court, which I now protounce, is that for the perjury charged in the first count of the indictment you be kept in penal servitude for the term of seven years, and that for the perjury charged in the second count of the indictment you be kept in penal servitude for a further term of seven years, to commence on the expiration of the punishment for conviction on the first count.

"SIR ROGER" THE CONVICT.

tude for a further term of seven years, to commence on the expiration of the punishment for conviction on the first count.

"SIR ROGRE" THE CONVICT.

The claimant looked as unconcerned as ever, "He stands it like a gentieman," said a bystander. "May I be allowed to say a few words?" This request was denied. The Lord Chief Justice said simply and authoritatively, "No." Then the defeadant turned and shook hands with Dr. Kenealy, who bade him "goodby." He smiled gloomily as they parted, and gave himself up quietly to the care of Mr. Fraying, the tipstaff.

THE REMOVAL OF THE PRISONER

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THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE,
after the disappearance of the claimant, addressed a few words of thanks to the jury, and then the justices and barristers and reporters and police got up from the one hundred and circhty-eighth sitting of the trial, never to meet all again.

After the verdict had been uttered the news assembled in the court yard beneath the Victoria Tower and shout the doors of the court. People were so pregnant with the news that they communicated it gratuitously to every person who appeared to be still ignorant of the fact. "Fourteen years!" "What an internal shame!" "Ought to have been twenty-one!" "Of course he is Arthur Orton!" "Some day Arthur Orton himself will appear and prove that the Chief Justice was a knave and a fool!" "Mind what you are saying, old man; t'dectives are about!" "Oh, now that the trial is over, we can say just what we like; and I wish somebody would tilt the Judge's carriage over into the Thames!" These and a thousand other remarks were bandled about. Fortunately the crowd bore an air of great respectability. Being about one, the workingmen had not time to appear on the scene, and it was an opinion entertained by most men on the ground that, had the trial iasted till the usual hour, when the rougher portion of the claimant's sympathizers usually assemble to show their adherence to Kenealy and their disgust of Hawkins and the Lord Chief Justi

The crowd was perhaps 10,000 strong, but quiet, and presented no very extraordinary leatures. It was "down" on the detectives, and evidently knew them all by sight, for sometimes an unlucky individual, when civilian's dress did not well suit, was severely chaded by a batcher or baker telling his neighbors that the man was "a spy, and had his beat on Notting Hill." The majority of the crowd evidently entertained no very high opinion of the Lord Chief Justice's wisdom and impartiality. One individual said that never had there been such a wrongful decision since the days of the infamous jeftreys! So the crowd talked and vented its wrath or joy, while the authorities quietly took "Sir Roger" (who was) of THE CROWD.

"Sir Roger" (who was) off
TO PRISON THROUGH A BACK DOOR.
It was a great disappointment to them all. They
wanted to cheer him and to cry out, "Bravo, Sir
Roger!" just as workmen had shouted in the morning as the claimant reached the portals of Westminster Hall. They wanted to see him in the prison
van and compare his looks with those of this morning as he drove down to court unconvicted and
with a laint hope that he might be declared the
true "Sir Roger, the heir of Tichporne."

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The First Great Sale of the Season-A Healthy Reaction Prognosticated-The Want of Rapid Transit Painfully Apparent.

Since the panic transactions in real estate have een carried on to a limited extent, as far as sales at public auction are concerned; hence any quota tions made of values during this period of financial stagnation had to be taken cum grano salis, upon which no positive worth could be placed.

It cannot be said that there existed any actual reaction from prices of last spring in this species of dan we have

at least.

ocean the recent panic for

ocean the state of the fill ocean for the simple ocean for the jury and the same state their distance of the fill ocean for the silence of possessions, from the simple fact that as soon as the financial crash came all dealings in realty

either by cars stages to localities distant from the Central Park. And here again comes in the plaintive cry for rapid transit, which must remain the burden of the refrain to be sung until our Legislature answers with some practical measure to provide for us tais much needed relief.

If a large and influential gathering of gentlemen on 'Change, and a spirited bidding on property put up at public vendue is any criterion for better times, yesterday's sale by Measrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, would sught the opening of a good and healthy spring trade. Long before the noonday hour the Exchange Salesroom was completely filled, the attraction being an executor's sale of the estate of the late Andrew Carrigan, consisting of eight lots on the Grand Boulevard, eight on Riverside avenue, nine on 114th street and nine on 115th street, between these two avenues.

The old habitués and many new faces were to be noticed among the assemblage, every one anxious to ascertain the finale, as the result, thereof would in a great measure regulate the market for some time to come. The figures here realized warrant the prognostication of an active, steady market. Considering the location of the property disposed of, and likewise that this was the first sale of any magnitude (except that of the Knickerbocker Hotel the day previous) this season, the prices obtained are considered by competent judges to have been all that could be desired.

The first lot offered was the southwest corner of 114th street and Bonievard, No. 86 on the catalogue, 25x75. The starting point was \$5,000—bias of \$230 raised the price to \$7,000. Further advances at the rate of \$100, \$50, and even \$23 ioliowed, until finally the price to \$7,000. Further advances at the rate of \$100, \$50, and even \$25 ioliowed, until finally the price to \$7,000. Further advances at the rate of \$100, \$50, and even \$25 ioliowed, until finally the price of \$8,250 who obsolowed the one immediately adjoining on the west for \$5,50, and the one next to sold, were purchased the one immediately

J. Smither collected and 15th st., 25.19.5; i. J. Smither collected av. and 114th st., 25.295.10; 1 artists classify s., 25.29.3 George Owen.

1. adjoining, 25.29.3, 25.29.3 George Owen.

1. adjoining, 25.29.3; R. Brown.

2 lots adjoining, 25.29.7 cach. L. Friedman.

1. adjoining, 25.29.7 cach. L. Friedman.

L. Friedman Liverside av. and 115th st., 25x96.10; 2 lots, a. s. 115th st., 185 ft. w. Boulevard, each 25x100. 11; H. J. Smith 11,450 11; H. J. Smith
2 lots, b. 115th st., 185 ft. w. Boulevard, each 25x100.
2 lots, b. 114th st., in rear of the above, each 25x 6,450
1001; H. J. Smith
2 lots a, s. 115th st. 914 ft. e. Riverside av., each 8,100
2 lots adoining on s. each 25x100.11; J. R. Brown. 6,800
2 lots adjoining, each 25x10.11; J. R. Brown. 6,800
2 lots adjoining, each 25x10.11; J. R. Brown. 9,7,50
Mandoth h. and 4 lots, b. 9,14th st. 9,4tt. e. Riverside av., each 1, 25x100.11; George Rudd. 29,250
3 lots adjoining on e. s., each 25x10.11; Thomas
Murphy.

NY BLENCERS SON AND WHITE.

Murphy 57 SLEECKER, SON AND WHITE.
4 lots, z. s. 85th st., 175 ft. w. 11th av., each 25x102.2; J. 11. Fower 15,000 ll. story bk. factory, botter h. and 3 lots, Nos. 69s, 611 and 613 88th st., 173 ft. w. 11th av., lots together 75x 103.1240.214.50; C. E. Ellis, 175 ft. w. 11th av., lots together 75x 103.1240.214.50; lots 103.1240.114.50 ogether 75x

KING CONVICTED.

He Is Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Sentence Deferred Till This Morning.

> The Jury Out Twenty-seven Hours-Their Troubles in Coming to an Agreement-Scenes and Incidents in the Court Room-King's Stoicism Unshaken by the Verdict.

The large crowd in attendance at the King trial, which waited with such patient persistency for the verdict on Wednesday night, put in a prompt appearance yesterday morning on the reopening, at half-past ten o clock, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. District Attorney Phelps was on hand with his usual promptitude, and so was the pris-oner, wearing the same look of indifference. He greeted smilingly his counsel, ex-Judge Beach, William F. Howe and John O. Mott, and chatted with them gayly during the few moments intervening before the arrival of the jury. Their all night's confinement showed its effects clearly on most of the jurors, and they took their seats with an air of weariness.

"Have you agreed on your verdict, gentlemen? Judge Brady inquired. The foreman shook his head as a negative re-

spond. "Well gentlemen," began Judge Brady.

"May I hand you a paper?" asked the foreman, interrupting the Judge. "Certainly," answered Judge Brady, and the

paper was passed up to him, which, glancing on first, he proceeded to read aloud. The paper con-tained two questions. The first was, "Whether a juror in the exercise of a good conscience could descend from a higher to a lower grade of crime in their verdict for the sake of agreement?" Judge Brady answed this question promptly by answer-ing, "Certainly." The second question was, "Whether the evidence would justify finding a verdict of murder in the second degree?"

"The evidence does not justify any such verdict," said Judge Brady in reply to this question, and apparently a little ruffled, and then he continued, "You have the physical right to find a verdict for any of the grades of murder or mansianghier. I told you so in my charge; I told you so last night and I tell you again the same thing now."

After this rather scathing judicial rebuse the jury retired. Slowly the morning and afternoon hours waned and no tidings from the jury, except that they complained of being shut up in a room all night without a fire and that they were allowed to go and get a dinner under the superintendence of William H. Ricketts, Chief Omcer of the Court, and his assistants, Peter Ewald, Julius J. Arnold and William McGuire, who have had charge of the jury since the commencement of the trial. Meantime the crowd continued to linger and to canvass the probable result. The longer the jury remained out the impression strengthened that there would be a disagreement. A good deal of the time King passed, as on the evening previous, taking with Mrs. Palmer. He chatted also by turns with his counsel.

"Do you know," observed Mr. Howe to a gentlemen, "that from the moment the jury went out up to the present time King has never asked me what I thought the verdict would be? He has talked of his sojourn in California, given incidents of his life in the Sandwich Islands, told of his financial operations in Bremen, London and other European cities, but never once referred to the trial."

"A most singular case of indifference," answered the gentleman addressed. "I hardly know how to account for it, except on the hypothesis that he is insane."

"It is all put on," interrupted a third party, who is evidently in the habit of speaking freely his opinions. "He is playing the insane dodge; but if there was ever a cold-blooded murder his killing of O'Neil was one."

At three O'clock it got noised about that the jury were coming. All the loiterers in the vestibule outside at once rushed into the court room, and in a moment there was assircely a square foot of stan said Judge Brady in reply to this question, and apparently a little ruffled, and then he continue

your exercising the power.

The Foreman—We were told that we had the physical right.

Judge Brady—I meant that under the evidence you would not have the right to find in the second degree of murder, but you would have the legal right; and it was my duty to charge you that under the evidence you could not find in the second degree; but, as I have said, you had the legal right. The Foreman—If we find such a verdict would it not be undoubtedly set aside by the Court of Appeals, because it was not according to evidence.

Judge Brady—I do not understand you.

District Attorney Phelps—He asks whether the Court of Appeals would set aside the verdict because it is contrary to the evidence.

Judge Brady—I say what is legal cannot be set aside; that is what I meant by saying legal.

The foreman then made inquiry about murder in the second degree.

Judge Brady—I explained that that verdict is not warranted by the evidence, but you have the legal right to find it.

The Court then intimated that the jurors might ask any questions they pleased.

The intra juror said he had no questions to ask.

The Court then intimated that the phrois miggs ask any questions they pleased.

The ninth juror said he had no questions to ask. The Eleventh Juror—I understand we were sworn to find a verdict on the evidence according to our oaths. Do we act up to our oaths it we find a verdict—which you say is against the evidence—

to our oaths. Do we act up to our oaths if we find a verdict—which you say is against the evidence—of murder in the second degree?

Judge Brady—I do not ask you to stultify your oaths. The Court told you that you have a legal right to find a verdict of murder in the second degree. By law you, as jurors, have that right.

The jury then returned, and returned again in about ten minutes. The verdict was almost anticipated, and it was very easy to see, as the jurors took their seats, that they had arrived at an agreement.

"Gentlemen of the jury," asked Mr. Sparks, the Cierk, "have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," answered the foreman.
"Jurors, rise," continued Mr. Sparks. "Prisoner, look upon the pirsoner, and, you find the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

"Guilty of murder in the second degree," promptly replied the foreman.
There was a deathlike stillness in the room. The prisoner stood with his hands behind him, looking calm and unmoved on the iurors—the stoleism that had characterized him throughout the trial still unshaken.

MOVING FOR SENTENCE.

the trial still unshaken.

Mr. Phelps—If the Court pleases, this jury have discharged their duty, I am satisfied, with conscientious fidelity to the obligations imposed upon them, and I now ask for the judgment of the

them, and I now ask for the ladgment of the Court.

Mr. Howe—In the absence of Mr. Beach, who had to leave the Court for his home, and in view of the very many exceptions he took during the trial, and of the suggestions he made to me to-day before leaving Court, I respectfully ask that Your Honor do not pass sentence until to-morrow morning, when the learned gentleman can be present. It is but fair to the accused that the learned counsel should be present, considering his anxiety during this trial, and I ask it in good faith.

Judge Brady—I see no objection to this. The prisoner is remanded till to-morrow morning for sentence.

sentence.

The Foreman—Your Honor, I am instructed by the jurors to thank the Court, the counsel on both sides and the attaches of the court for the uniform kindness they have shown the jurors during this

that.

The court then adjourned, and slowly the crowd began to withdraw from the court room. King remarked to Mr. Howe, "Telegraph to my children that my life is saved."

FATAL ACCIDENTS AT MIDDLETOWN.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 12, 1874. Peter McLoughry, colored, aged seventy-five years, was killed at the Main street crossing to

day by the Eric Railway train.
Louis Mutenger, aged twelve years, accidentally
killed Renarc B. Suell, aged eight years, white
showing him his lather's pistoi.